REMARKS

This reply is responsive to the Office Action mailed on April 19, 2006. Claims 1-29 are pending in the application. Reconsideration in light of the following remarks is requested.

I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 7-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Hylton et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,708,961, issued January 13, 1998) (Hylton). Applicants respectfully disagree.

Hylton discloses that a digital network delivers multiplexed channels to a customer premises. Each multiplexed channel contains a digitally multiplexed data stream including digitized broadband information relating to a number of programs. At the customer premise, a shared processing system includes several channel selectors and program selectors. Each channel selector selects one of the multiplexed channels, and each program selector selects digitized broadband information relating to a selected program from a selected channel. A multiplexer combines the selected digitized broadband information from the program selectors into a transport stream. A transmitter system, for example comprising a digital modulator, a spread spectrum modulator and a broadcast antenna, provides a wireless broadcast of the digital transport stream throughout the customer premise and possibly one or more near by premises. Terminal devices within range of the broadcast receive the wireless broadcast and process selected

digitized broadband information from the transport stream to present information relating to a selected program, e.g. on an associated television set. (Hylton, Abstract)

The Examiner's attention is directed to the fact that Hylton fails to disclose: "a wireless display model including a display," as recited in independent claim 1. Specifically independent claim 1 recites:

1. A wireless video display system for displaying a video image in response to video information generated by a content source, the wireless video display system comprising:
a display processing module for generating processed video information in response to the video information;
a wireless video display module including a display included in the wireless video display module; and
a wireless video link for transmitting the processed video information from the display processing module to the wireless video display module, wherein the wireless video display module displays the video image over the display in response to the processed video information. (emphasis added)

The present invention discloses a wireless video display apparatus and associated method for displaying an image over a display in response to video information, the wireless video display apparatus comprising a display processing module, a wireless video link, and a wireless video display module. The wireless video link transmits to the wireless video display module processed video information in response to the video information. The wireless display module displays a video image in response to the processed video information received over the wireless video link. In one aspect, a battery provides power to be used by the display. (See Application, Summary of the Invention) In one embodiment, the wireless video display system displays a video image on a display included in the wireless video display module. (See Application; FIG. 2; page 4, lines 16-17)

In contrast, Hylton fails to disclose "a wireless video display module including a display included in the wireless video display module," as recited in claim 1. Clearly, Hylton discloses a television that is hardwired to a set top box. (See FIG. 1) As such, Hylton is clearly devoid of the concept of a wireless video display module including a display included in the wireless video display module, as recited in claim 1.

Therefore, claims 1, 16, and 25 are patentable over Hylton. As such, claims 3, 4, 7-15, 17, 18, and 26-29 are patentable at least by virtue of depending from their respective base claims. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103

A. Claim 2

Claim 2 stands rejected under U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Hylton in view of Margulis (U.S. Patent No. 6,263,503, issued July 17, 2001). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner concedes that Hylton fails to teach a wireless video display system further comprising a battery providing power to the display. In order to cure the Examiner's perceived deficiency of Hylton, the Examiner cites Margulis.

Margulis discloses "[i]n the FIG. 7 embodiment, remote TV 158 preferably includes a battery 752 that supplies display operating power, and which may be recharged via path 754. Remote TV 158 may also comprise a serial port 750, such as a universal serial bus (USB), for connecting remote TV 158 to a host personal computer to thereby allow various interactive processes, including performing setup, data exchange, and backup procedures for remote TV 158. Alternatively, the host personal computer may use

the RF, IR or LAN connections for setup, data exchange and backup producedures for remote TV 158." (Margulis, col. 7, lines 29-37)

As argued above in Section I., Hylton fails to teach, disclose, or suggest "a wireless video display module including a display," as recited in claim 1. Margulis fails to cure the deficiencies of Hylton as noted in Section I. As such, Applicant submits that claim 2 is patentable at least by virtue of depending from its respective base claim. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

B. Claim 5, 14-18, and 25-29

Claim 5, 14-18, and 25-29 stand rejected under U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Hylton in view of Atkinson (U.S. Patent Application No. 09/757,087, published December 20, 2001). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Hylton discloses the use of a high bandwidth wireless connection. Specifically, Hylton discloses that "[t]he use of spread spectrum for the on premise distribution of the invention presents numerous advantages. A primary advantage is the dilution of the signal energy so that while occupying a **large bandwidth**, the amount of power density present at any point within the spread signal is very slight." (Hylton, col. 7, lines 51-54) As such Hylton teaches away from using a narrow bandwidth wireless video link as recited in independent claims 16 and 25.

The Examiner concedes that Hylton fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard. The Examiner also concedes that Hylton fails to teach a narrow bandwidth wireless video

link. In order to cure the Examiner's perceived deficiency of Hylton, the Examiner cites Atkinson.

Atkinson discloses "a system, method and apparatus for synchronizing output of media in a public space. Different types of media elements, related to one another, are output at related times to different devices within a public space. The timing may be adjusted over a wide range, or a narrow range, to handle a wide range of needs. General programming media elements are selected for output in a public space based upon a source indicating available media elements, and upon transient variables especially pertinent to the public space, which are provided independently of user inputs. Metadata media related to but distinct from an output programming media element may be independently selected for output to different devices, via different signal paths and protocols." (Atkinson, Abstract)

As argued above Hylton teaches away from the use of a narrow bandwidth wireless video link to transmit video information. In addition to being incompatible to Hylton due to the fact that Hylton teaches away from a narrow bandwidth wireless video link, Atkinson also fails to cure the deficiencies of Hylton as noted above. Atkinson merely describes the use of the 802.11b standard to transmit metadata. (See Atkinson, paragraphs 40 and 42) However, Atkinson does not teach, disclose, or suggest the use of the 802.11b standard to transmit video information. As such, Hylton and Atkinson fail to teach, disclose, or suggest "the wireless video link complies with the IEEE 802.11(b) standard", as recited in claim 5, "the display processing module formats the video information as processed video information to allow the processed video information to be transmitted over the wireless video link, wherein said wireless video link comprises a

narrow bandwidth wireless video link", as recited in claim 14, "formatting video information in a form that can be transmitted over a narrow bandwidth wireless video link", as recited in independent claim 16, or "video information to be transmitted as processed video over a narrow bandwidth wireless video link", as recited in independent claims 19 and 25. Therefore, Applicant submits that claims 5, 14-18, and 25-29 are patentable over Hylton in view of Atkinson. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

C. Claim 6

Claim 6 stands rejected under U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Hylton in view of Matsui et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,167,514, issued December 26, 2000) (Matsui). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner concedes that Hylton fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link provides a secure connection, in which data being transferred is encrypted, over which the video information is received by the wireless video link. In order to cure the Examiner's perceived deficiency of Hylton, the Examiner cites Matsui.

Matsui discloses a "wireless communication method and apparatus which can perform the wireless transmission/reception of encrypted data without previous provision of a cryptographic key and without any system for registering a cryptographic key. Under control of a communication control section 504 in PC 1, the PC 1 transmits its own identification information to a printer 2 and receives identification information of the printer 2. The PC 1 has an encrypting/decrypting section 502 which generates a

cryptographic key by using the identification information of the printer 2 and its own secret algorithm read out of an identification information storage section 510. According to a cryptographic program using such a cryptographic key, data is encrypted and transmitted toward the printer 2." (Matsui, Abstract)

As argued above in Section I., Hylton fails to teach, disclose, or suggest "a wireless video display module including a display included in the wireless video display module," as recited in claim 1. Matsui fails to cure the deficiencies of Hylton as noted in Section I. As such, Applicant submits that claim 6 is patentable at least by virtue of depending from its respective base claim. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

D. Claims 19-24

Claims 19-24 stand rejected under U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Hylton in view of Atkinson and Matsui and further in view of Ahmed (U.S. Patent No. 6,519,773, issued February 11, 2003) (Ahmed). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner concedes that Hylton fails to teach a wireless video display system wherein the wireless video link comprises a narrow bandwidth wireless video link and the content processor encrypts and forward error corrects the video information. In order to cure the Examiner's perceived deficiency of Hylton, the Examiner cites Atkinson, Matsui and Ahmed.

Matsui discloses a "wireless communication method and apparatus which can perform the wireless transmission/reception of encrypted data without previous provision of a cryptographic key and without any system for registering a cryptographic key. Under

control of a communication control section 504 in PC 1, the PC 1 transmits its own identification information to a printer 2 and receives identification information of the printer 2. The PC 1 has an encrypting/decrypting section 502 which generates a cryptographic key by using the identification information of the printer 2 and its own secret algorithm read out of an identification information storage section 510. According to a cryptographic program using such a cryptographic key, data is encrypted and transmitted toward the printer 2." (Matsui, Abstract)

Ahmed discloses "[a] cost-efficient digital CATV network to improve signal quality, provide reliability, and offer the ability to meet demands for interactive services is described. Analog or digital video downstream channels are converted to a digital format by a digital headend transmitter. Relatively costly error-encoding for digital video channels is also part of the digital headend transmitter. Downstream analog and digital video channels in the digital format are transmitted using time-division multiplex technology from a headend to nodes using standard network protocols, such as SONET. Standard network protocols provide error-monitoring and status indication of transmit data, thus ensuring high signal quality and reliability. Time-division multiplexing facilitates easy adding or dropping of information to a transmit path. Flexibility to add or drop information is critical in providing interactive services. Data from interactive services can be added or dropped at points of presence throughout the digital CATV network. Subscribers to the digital CATV network can communicate with each other. A digital node transmitter receives the analog or digital video channels in digital format and converts the analog or digital video channels into an analog format. The digital node transmitter also frequency-division multiplexes multiple analog or digital video channels

into one analog broadband signal for broadcast to subscribers' homes." (Ahmed, Abstract)

As argued above in Section II. B., Hylton and Atkinson fail to teach, disclose, or suggest "video information to be transmitted as processed video over a narrow bandwidth wireless video link", as recited in independent claims 19 and 25. Matsui and Ahmed fail to cure the deficiencies of Hylton and Atkinson as noted in Section II. B. As such, Applicant submits that claim 19 is patentable over Hylton, Atkinson, Matsui and Ahmed. Claims 20-24 are patentable at least by virtue of depending from their respective base claim. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Conclusion

Having fully responded to the Office action, the application is believed to be in condition for allowance. Should any issues arise that prevent early allowance of the above application, the Examiner is invited contact the undersigned to resolve such issues.

To the extent an extension of time is needed for consideration of this response, Applicants hereby request such extension and, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge deposit account number 502117 for any fees associated therewith.

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